

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RĀJPŪTĀNĀ,
Received up to 13th February, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 9th February, briefly Indian Law Reports and describes the circumstances under the *Panjāb Record*. which the large reduction in the price of the Indian Law Reports has come about. The Government of India charged the subscribers to the reports at Rs. 47 a year. The extravagance of the charge induced Bāvā Nārāyan Singh, pleader, and Munshi Hirā Nānd, the proprietor of the *Vidya Prakash Press*, to bring out cheap editions of the book. Their editions were exactly similar to the Government edition, and were supplied to the purchasers at Rs. 15 a year. The Government, finding itself undersold, prohibited the Bāvā and the Munshi from publishing the reports. The Bāvā, being a pleader, was not to be put down so easily. He said that Government had no copyright, and questioned the legality of the order prohibiting him from publishing the reports. Moreover, he urged that the prohibition was opposed to the scheme for the giving of greater publicity to the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The Government did not allow him to publish the reports, but has itself reduced the rate of subscription to Rs. 20 *per annum* since the beginning of the current year. The subscribers to the legal periodical ought to be equally thankful to the Government of India on the one hand, and Bâvî Nârâyan Singh and Munshi Hirâ Nand on the other, for this reduction in the price. The editor then says that the Panjâb Chief Court has not been established under the same law as the High Courts and is held to be inferior to the latter in dignity. He anxiously awaits the day when the former will be raised to the position of a High Court, but in the meantime he would make a proposal in regard to the publication of the reports of cases decided by it. According to the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1875, such reports cannot be inserted in the Indian Law Reports. They are published in a separate periodical, called the *Panjâb Record*, in consequence. The price of the *Record* is Rs. 24 a year! Obviously the price is too high, especially when the subscription to the Indian Law Reports, which comprise reports of cases decided by the four High Courts, has been recently reduced to Rs. 20. True, the *Panjâb Record* contains other useful things besides reports of cases decided by the Chief Court, but those useful things could be more conveniently published elsewhere. The editor would propose that the cases decided by the Chief Court should be reported in the Indian Law Reports, the price of the Reports being raised by a rupee or two if necessary. The arrangement would save the pleaders in the Panjâb a great deal of expense. Judges and pleaders in other provinces need not read the reports of cases decided by the Chief Court, if they are of no use to them. The introduction of the proposed reform would only necessitate slight alterations in the wording of Act XVIII. of 1875.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyâya Sudhâ* (Hariâ), of the 6th February, complains that the heavy English import duty on silver plate and the severe rules

English silver import duty.

of Hall-marking practically entirely exclude Indian silver goods from the English market. The *Sudhā* refers to the attempts made, both here and at home, during the last three or four years to secure the abolition of the duty, and is surprised that when the Government of India has sacrificed a large revenue for the benefit of the cotton lords of Manchester, the Home Government cannot afford to abolish the silver duty, which does not yield more than £48,000 a year. There is no doubt that the removal of the existing restrictions on the import of silver goods into England would greatly encourage the Indian silver industry. The Government of India and the Indian people should continue to urge upon the Secretary of State the necessity for the removal of the restrictions until the Home Government accedes to their just demand.

The *Rasīq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th February, is at a

Establishment of a Board of Revenue in the Panjab. loss to understand why the revenue administration in the Panjab has been entrusted to a single officer, called the Financial Commissioner, while in other provinces Boards of Revenue have been established. One man, however intelligent he may be, is more likely to err than several men. The Panjab is not inferior to Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or any other province in population, income, &c. The editor hopes that Sir Charles Aitchison and Lord Ripon will also provide the Panjab with a Board of Revenue.

The same paper publishes a communicated article headed

“The Lower Classes of Judicial Officers

Young European Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. in the Panjab, No. 1.” The writer states that Anglo-Indians in their

opposition to the Ilbert Bill laid great stress on the fact that natives officers are not thoroughly acquainted with their customs and manners. But surely this charge recalls with double force on European officers, particularly young Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, who exercise jurisdiction over natives. Civilian and military

arbiters of the destinies of thousands of human beings in this country at an age when they would be regarded as mere boys at home. They are not more than 21 or 22 years old when they arrive here, but they are at once invested with criminal powers. Some of them are indeed very cautious in the exercise of their powers, but the majority are quite reckless and do an immense amount of mischief owing to their inexperience and ignorance of native habits and feelings. Here is an example which clearly shows how far the classes of European officers in question have an insight into our social and religious condition. A young European Extra Assistant Commissioner summoned a Hindu widow to his court. Her pleader told him that respectable native women were not accustomed to appear in public and requested him to excuse his client from personal attendance in court. On this the Extra Assistant Commissioner replied that he did not mean to have sexual intercourse with her! Are such inexperienced youths qualified to be appointed guardians of our honour, lives, and property?

Circulation,
150 copies

The *Panjab Punch* (Lahore), of the 8th February, on the authority of the *Rasig-i-Hind*, refers

Mixed cases.

to a European's allowing his dogs to attack and wound a native at Umballa (vide page 78 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 30th January), and remarks that, if such painful scenes afford pleasure to Europeans, natives can have no safety. During the last week cases of two European soldiers came up before the Chief Court. One of them, who had been charged with the murder of his comrade, was sentenced to be hanged, but the other, who had killed a native, was acquitted. Europeans, who have been incensed against natives by the Ilbert Act, will continue to lay violent hands on the latter, unless the Government of India adopt some strong measures to check the evil. The Supreme Government should order Local Governments to forward to it at the end of each month brief statements of all mixed cases decided by courts of law during

the month. These statements would show how frequent such cases are and how justice is dispensed in those cases.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 6th February, complains that when district officers go on tour, those people who have their cases pending on their files are exposed to great inconvenience and expense in attending their camps. Suppose the parties to a case pending before a District Magistrate are required to attend his camp when he is touring in the interior of the district at the distance of 20 or 30 miles from his headquarters. The parties will be put to no small inconvenience and expense in taking their pleaders, &c., with them to such a long distance. If the case were postponed for a few days, their hardships and expense would be considerably increased. In order to put a stop to this evil every district officer should make over cases pending in his court to a subordinate officer at the time of his going into camp.

The same paper expresses concurrence with the English Weekly extracts from man in thinking that the weekly vernacular newspapers. extracts from vernacular newspapers prepared by Government Reporters should be supplied to the public. The editor also urges that, as the number of newspapers has largely increased, Reporters' offices should be strengthened, and Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Charles Aitchison, who are well acquainted with Urdu, should themselves read vernacular newspapers.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 10th February, states that it will be remembered that some time ago the graduates of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh submitted a memorial to the Local Government, urging their claims for their more extended employment in the public service, but the Local Government gave them a formal and vague reply. We understand that they will shortly forward a memorial on the same subject to the Supreme Government. Their request is that

Circulation,
600 copies.

Circulation,
600 copies.

able and deserves consideration. In other provinces services graduates' are largely utilised by Government on suitable pay, but the graduates in these provinces receive little encouragement at the hand of Government. All branches of the public service except the Educational Department are practically closed against them. A portion of vacancies in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services should be reserved for them every year.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Mahr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 8th February, publishes Custom among Hindús an article, headed "Cawnpore," and of letting loose bulls. communicated by a correspondent at Jalalábád, Farukhábád. The writer states that there is a custom among Hindús of letting loose bulls after branding them. These brutes are a great nuisance. They attack people and eat up any thing exposed for sale in streets. On the morning of the 27th January a young man was attacked and killed by one of these bulls. The custom should be discouraged, and all such animals should be captured and sent to a forest.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 6th February, says that, as it is Náib-tahsíldárs, Panjáb. rumoured that the Panjáb Government intends to improve the status of náib-tahsíldars, he would make the following proposals in connection with the subject:— (1) Náib-tahsíldárs should be divided into three grades, and their pay fixed at Rs. 50, Rs. 60, and Rs. 75. They should be also paid a small travelling allowance. (2) At present they are only employed in making divisions of land and mutations of names. Hence they have not an opportunity of making themselves fully acquainted with the work of tahsíldárs. They should be given increased revenue and criminal powers. (3) A complete list of náib-tahsíldars should be prepared according to grades and a copy supplied to each tahsíl, in order that each náib-tahsíldár may know who are his seniors and when he is to expect promotion.

The list should be revised every three months or every six months.

The *Praydg Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 11th February, referring to the case of the station-master and other railway officials of Mánikpur.

Circulation,
700 copies.

Case of the station-master of Mánikpur. The *Praydg Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 11th February, referring to the case of the station-master and other railway officials of Mánikpur (vide page 58 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 23rd January, 1884), observes that the appeal made to Mr. Young, the District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, was decided by him on the 2nd idem. He held the fine of Rs. 15 paid by the station-master, and the ten days' imprisonment the latter had already undergone, to be sufficient punishment and remitted the rest of the sentence. All the other railway officials were declared innocent and released. The Judge considered the fine of Rs. 10 inflicted on the plaintiff, who was the aggressor, to be inadequate, and severely condemned the judgment of the Joint Magistrate. We heartily thank Mr. Young for his even-handed justice in this case. European officers cannot command the confidence of the people unless they show themselves to be impartial like him.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 10th February, states that when a private individual brings a false charge against another private individual in a criminal court, the accused can prosecute the plaintiff under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code and claim damages. But District Magistrates often arrest persons on mere suspicion of guilt and afterwards release them after detaining them in prison for some days. Respectable people are unnecessarily subjected to great dishonour in this way by District Magistrates. The courts of law should decree damages to such persons from Government. If this were done, Magistrates would be very careful in apprehending people on mere suspicion.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The same paper, of the 6th February, referring to the abolition of Government Book Depots at Bombay, and other Local

Abolition of Government Book Depots.

Governments to follow the noble example set by the Bombay Government. The maintenance of such institutions by Government greatly interferes with private enterprize.

The Arya Mittra (Amritsar), of the 6th February, publishes a long article in which the writer dwells on the advisability of prohibiting the slaughter of kine in deference to the feelings of Hindus, who form the bulk of the population in this country. (The *Sajjankirti Sudhákar* and the *Gorakshá* also contain articles on the same subject.)

The Desh Hitaishi (Ajmere), for February, the *Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak* (Farukhabád), for Question of Hindi *versus* Urdú and the Education Commission. January, and the *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 8th February, express dissatisfaction at the conclusion arrived at by the Education Commission in the question of Hindi *versus* Urdú, and are grieved that the memorials forwarded by the people to the Commission have resulted in nothing. When the language of the people is Hindi, and the Nágri character is in every way superior to the Persian character, it is most unreasonable that Urdú should be made the Court language. The *Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak* advises the advocates of Hindi to appeal to the Local Government and the Supreme Government.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The Agra Akhbár, of the 7th February, praises Mr. G. E. Knox, District and Sessions Judge of Agra, for his ability, justice, and politeness, and congratulates the inhabitants of that place on having such a Judge.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The Akhbár-i-Am (Lahore), of the 6th February, referring to the Ilbert Bill debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observes that the amendment proposed by the Mahárájá of Darbhanga and the Ilbert Act. for the extension of trial by jury to natives is remarkable in

LEGISLATION.

more ways than one. In the first place, it is very encouraging to see a native chief express himself so boldly in a political matter. Native chiefs are not accustomed to meddle with such questions. Secondly, the subject-matter of the Mâhâ-râja's proposal is of vital importance to natives. He was well advised in withdrawing his motion in accordance with the friendly counsel of the Viceroy and other sympathizing members of the Council. The time was really not favourable for pressing the motion. If he had put the amendment to the vote, it would have been undoubtedly lost, and such a rejection would tell against the proposal when made in future. The Ilbert Act has re-affirmed a very important principle on which the future prosperity of this country greatly depends. We are convinced that the principle will be gradually extended and all invidious distinctions between the rulers and the ruled will cease. Our countrymen should only have patience.

The same paper states that Anglo-Indian contemporaries, Extension of jury trial which are the sworn enemies of natives, have already begun to protest against the proposed bestowal of the privilege of trial by jury upon the latter. The principal argument put forth by them against the proposal is that educated and competent natives, qualified to sit in juries, would not be forthcoming in sufficient numbers, and that a change in the present system of the administration of criminal justice, which is said to be simply perfect, would not be beneficial. We do not quite understand the force of this argument. Do our contemporaries think that none but B. A.s and B. L.s are qualified to serve as jurors, and that European officers, who know little of native language and still less of native habits and manners, can understand the statements of natives and ascertain the truth better than native jurors? To our thinking, men possessed of ordinary intelligence and common sense can give a tolerably fair opinion on points of fact, though they may not be able to explain the grounds, on which their opinion is based, as ably and fully as a trained lawyer. If it were contended that native jurors would

be untrustworthy and amenable to bribery, this would no doubt be a serious objection to the extension of the privilege in question to natives. Of course Anglo-Indians can have no hesitation in bringing such a charge against natives. But it should be observed that no dishonest persons would ever be nominated jurors. Moreover, natives are animated by a strong feeling that Judges and arbitrators ought to be honest and impartial. Supposing native jurors would be sometimes influenced by ulterior motives in giving their verdict. But in such cases the Judge could refer the matter to the High Court, and the Local Government could also appeal against the verdict of the jury. Surely these safeguards would sufficiently provide against failures of justice.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 10th February, referring to the installation of the Nizám, Nizám's installation. remarks:— We most cordially congratulate the Nizám on his accession to the *gaddi*. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Mír Láyaq Ali has been appointed Diwán by His Highness. We have all along recommended him for the office. It is to be hoped that he will acquit himself well and justify his selection. We are extremely glad to hear that the Nizám has wisely withheld his consent from the Chanda Railway scheme, which was sure to prove the ruin of Hyderabad. It was very fortunate for the State that the Viceroy was able to preside at the installation ceremony. His Excellency's speech on the occasion was full of invaluable advice to the Nizám. Lord Ripon specially advised His Highness to look after his treasury. We hope the Nizám will at once dismiss Hanumant Rao, who has been lately placed in charge of the State treasury by the Peshkár, and will even call for an explanation from the Peshkár for making the appointment. Hanumant Rao has undergone imprisonment for seven years for embezzlement. As the Nizám and Sáliar Jang, though clever, are both young and inexperienced, we

think a council, consisting of the nobility and representatives of the people, should be appointed to assist the Nizám in conducting the administration. Such an arrangement would be most conducive to the interests of the State. The new Diwán cannot do better than to follow the lines laid down by his father. The difficulties the State has had to confront have been due to the proceedings of the British Residency in a large degree, as is evident from the ugly disclosures lately made about the Residency. The Nizám's Government should be on the *qui vive* and inquire into the conduct of the partisans of Palmer and Trevor.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 9th February, gives a
The same brief history of the forefathers of the
Nizám, and congratulates him on his

Circulation,
450 copies.

installation and the birth of a son and heir to him. The editor earnestly prays that he may have before long again to congratulate His Highness on the restoration of Berar. The editor is at a loss to understand why His Royal Highness the Duke of Connanght was not invited by the Hyderabad Darbár to take part in the festivities when the Darbár thought proper to invite even Mr. Blunt and Lady Anne by telegraph. Probably His Royal Highness was invited, but himself did not choose to go either because difficulties might arise about precedence owing to the presence of the Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief on the occasion, or owing to some other cause. If Sir Sálár Jang had been alive, the joy which he would have felt at the installation of the Nizám would have been his own. The editor highly approves of the elevation of Mir Láyaq Ali to Diwánship, praises Lord Ripon's speech at the installation darbár, and hopes that the Nizám will prove himself to be worthy of the *gaddi* of his illustrious forefathers. In the end the editor advises His Highness always to show equal indulgence to Hindus and Musalmáns. It appears from the late census that in his territory only 10 per cent. of the population are Musalmáns.

Circulation,
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 13th February,

congratulates the Nizám on his installation and asks him to look

upon the Viceroy's speech as a guide throughout his life. He should have it written in golden letters and always keep it before him on the throne. He should not spend his money on useless charitable gifts like Asiatic princes, but devote it to improving the material and mental condition of his subjects. He should specially encourage industrial arts in his State. The editor expresses great satisfaction at the appointment of Mir Láyaq Ali Khán as Diwán.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th February, states

Selection of a successor
to the Mahárájá of Kash-

mir can fairly claim to be the greatest Native State in the Panjab. Its importance has been largely

enhanced by its strategic position on the frontier. It is highly valued, both by natives and Europeans, for its excellent climate and richly deserves the title of Happy Valley which has been applied to it. In the time of Lord Lytton evil-minded Europeans brought a number of false charges against the Mahárájá and advised the paramount power to repurchase Kashmir from him. But of course the British Government, which pursues a just and equitable policy in this country, turned a deaf ear to them. Native chiefs are loyal to the core, and one should be ashamed of himself to question their fidelity. So long as Kashmir is in the possession of the Mahárájá, the British Government may justly consider the State to be in its own possession. The administration of the present Mahárájá, with all its faults, is a great improvement on that of his father. The Mahárájá himself is a shrewd, just, conscientious and pious prince, and what maladministration prevails in the State is entirely due to the misconduct of some selfish and dishonest officers. Now that the Mahárájá is in a critical state of health and there is reason to fear that he will not long survive his prolonged sickness, it is high time that he should

nominate an able successor to him. He has many sons by his numerous Ránis, but only three are by the Chief Ráni, and one of these has been declared heir-apparent. The heir-apparent is a simple-hearted and luxurious man and takes no interest in the affairs of the State. The other two princes are also reported to be votaries of pleasure like him. None of the three princes is qualified for the *gaddi*. Under these circumstances it behoves the Mahrájá and the paramount power to settle the question of succession and select an able heir to the *gaddi* in the Mahrájá's lifetime, in order that no difficulties may arise after his death.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nazm-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, publishes the pro-

Circulation,
325 copies.

Meeting held by the Hindus and Musalmáns of Agra to settle their quarrel about the kine fair. The proceedings of a meeting held by the Hindus and Musalmáns of Agra at the Municipal Hall on the 3rd idem with a view to settle their differences and to arrange for the next kine fair, which will again be synchronous with the Muharram next year. The Hindus asked the Musalmáns to allow them to take their kine procession through any of the three principal streets, but the Musalmáns did not agree to the proposal. Hence the meeting was dissolved without any settlement being decided upon.

The *Islam*, the *Shahna-i-Hind*, and other papers of Meerut

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Town Hall at Meerut by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

have published an account of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Town Hall at Meerut, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the

6th February. The municipal committee and the public associations of the town presented addresses to His Royal Highness on the occasion. The hall will be called the Connaught Hall in honour of his memory.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE	AMOUNT OF FINE DEDUCTED.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	DISPOSITION.
1	Suthi-Hind	Jullundur.	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Feb. 9th	Feb. 10th	150 copies.
2	Suthi-Punjab	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Tri-weekly	Dirau Bhatti Singh,	" 4th	" 7th	500 "
3	Agri-Ahmed	Agra ..	Ditto ..	Weekly	Barkat Ali	" 6th	" 11th	res- pectively
4	Ahmed-Ahmed	Moradabad ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Dirau Bhatti	" 8th.	" 9th	200 "
5	Ahmed-Ahmed	Meerut ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain	" "	" 11th	134 "
6	Ahmed-Ahmed	Agra ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Khán.	" "	" 10th	100 "
7	Ahmed-Ahmed	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" "	" 8th & 13th	1,800
8	Ahmed-Ahmed	Delhi ..	Ditto ..	Weekly	Fakhrul-din	" 5th	" 10th	...
9	Ahmed-Ahmed	Allgarh ..	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly	Gulsh Khl	" 6th & 9th	" 7th & 11th	295 copies (in- cluding 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	Ahmed-Ahmed	Gauhati.	Ditto ..	Ditto	" "	" "	" 7th	91 copies.
11	Ahmed-Ahmed	Lucknow.	Hindi	Weekly	Sad Nand	" "	" 8th & 13th	141 "
12	Ahmed-Ahmed	Lucknow.	Urdu	Ditto ..	Chandan Lal	" "	" 12th	...
13	Ahmed-Ahmed	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Secretary to the Ad- Jummat-Panjab	" "	" "	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	Ahmed-Ahmed	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	" "	" "	" 9th	220 copies.
15	Ahmed-Ahmed	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Tugh Bahadur	" "	" 10th	125 "
16	Ahmed-Ahmed	Agra ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Kashif Ram	" "	" "	...
17	Ahmed-Ahmed	Agra ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Tous Ram	" "	" "	...
18	Ahmed-Ahmed	Agra ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	" "	" "	" "	...

15	Madras Bl. India	... Cawnpore, Hindost.-Urdu,	Monthly	Gangā Prasad	... For Feb.
16	Madras Viles	... Agra, Hindost.	Tri-monthly	Bhagwan Dás	... Feb. 10th
17	Bharat Sudeesh Prasartak.	Farukh-bad.	Monthly	Kálí Charan	... For Jan.
18	Dabda-i-Qaisari...	Bareilly ...	Weekly	Thikur Prasad	... Feb. 9th
19	Dabda-i-Sikandar's Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	... 11th
20	Delhi Pench	Lahore ...	Ditto	Faru'l-din	... 6th
21	Delhi Bittās	Ajmere ...	Monthly	Munnī Lal	... For Feb.
22	Govr. Kāsīd	Allābād	Ditto	Sankatī Prasad	... 7th
23	Gov. Rabīd	Kānpur-Bala	Weekly	Siddhī Khan Sād	... 13th
24	Greene Gazette	Bulānd-shahr.	Ditto	Gangā Sahī	... 12th
25	Kānūt. Hind	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Muhammad Nābi	... 7th
26	Hindustān	Ditto	Ditto	Aḥmad. Aḥmad.	... 9th
27	Hindustān Press	Lacknow,	Ditto	Gangī Prasad	... 10th
28	Hindustān	Ditto	Ditto	1st	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
29	Hindustān Gazette	Meerut ...	Weekly	8th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
30	Hindustān	Jāspur ...	Ditto	9th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
31	Hindustān	Hindost.-Urdu	Ditto	1st	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
32	Hindustān	Meerut ...	Weekly	8th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
33	Hindustān	Jāspur ...	Ditto	9th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
34	Hindustān	Hindost.-Urdu	Ditto	10th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
35	Hindustān	Meerut ...	Weekly	11th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
36	Hindustān	Jāspur ...	Ditto	12th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
37	Hindustān	Hindost.-Urdu	Ditto	13th	... 7th, 9th, & 11th respectively.
38	Hindustān	Jāspur ...	Urdu	14th & 11th	... 7th & 13th 256
39	Hindustān	Lākhnaw,	Ditto	15th	... 11th
40	Hindustān	Bengal	Ditto	16th	... 8th
Atmosph. 8th					
Urdu 1st					
Urdu 2nd					
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Urdu 18th					
Urdu 19th					
Urdu 20th					
Urdu 21st					
Urdu 22nd					
Urdu 23rd					
Urdu 24th					
Urdu 25th					
Urdu 26th					
Urdu 27th					
Urdu 28th					
Urdu 29th					
Urdu 30th					
Urdu 1st					
Urdu 2nd					

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
36	Koti Vachan Sushidh.	Benares ..	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao ..	Feb. 4th	... 350 copies.	
37	Mohit Khushh-i-Aslam	Delhi ..	Urdu	Ditto ..	Mr. Haqq ..	" 8th	... 20 "	
38	Khair Khushh-i-Pan-	Gujrat ..	Urdu	Ditto ..	Brij Lal ..	" 12th	... 20 "	
39	Wali.	Wali ..	Urdu	Ditto ..	" 8th	" 9th	... 600 "	
40	Khanda-i-Nur	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Three weekly,	Hameekh Rai ..	" 8th, 7th &	... 8th, 9th &	
41	Lahore-i-Nur	..	..	..	" 9th	" 8th,	... 11th respectively,	
42	Janepur Gazette	..	..	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah ..	Feb. 13th	... 350 copies.	
43	Mebret ..	..	..	Ditto ..	Qabili-i-din ..	" 12th	... 20 "	
44	Lahore Gazette	..	..	Ditto ..	Ganeschi Lal ..	Feb. 8th	... 72 copies.	
45	Janepur Gazette	..	..	Bi-monthly,	Balqeeq Das ..	" 10th	... 72 copies.	
46	Aligarh Gazette	..	..	Weekly	Gobardhan Das ..	" 8th	... 165 "	
47	Aligarh-i-Qutub	..	..	Urdu	Shaukat Muhammad ..	" 7th	... 165 "	
48	Media-i-Nur	..	..	Ditto ..	Durga Prasad ..	" 10th	... 165 "	
49	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Urdu	Nusrat Ali ..	" 11th	... 165 "	
50	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Mulhabeen-llah ..	" 12th	... 165 "	
51	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Mukund Ram ..	" 13th	... 165 "	
52	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Muhammad Yusuf ..	" 8th	... 165 "	
53	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Bilal Lal ..	" 16th	... 165 "	
54	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Shyam Narain ..	For Jan.	... 165 "	
55	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Rahm-llah Khan ..	12th	... 165 "	
56	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Weekly	Paridit Ayer Krishn ..	11th	... 150 "	
57	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12th	... 150 "	
58	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10th	... 150 "	
59	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	7th	... 150 "	
60	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12th	... 150 "	
61	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	11th	... 150 "	
62	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12th	... 150 "	
63	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10th	... 150 "	
64	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	7th	... 150 "	
65	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	6th	... 150 "	
66	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5th	... 150 "	
67	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4th	... 150 "	
68	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3rd	... 150 "	
69	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2nd	... 150 "	
70	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1st	... 150 "	
71	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31st	... 150 "	
72	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30th	... 150 "	
73	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29th	... 150 "	
74	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	28th	... 150 "	
75	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27th	... 150 "	
76	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26th	... 150 "	
77	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25th	... 150 "	
78	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24th	... 150 "	
79	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23rd	... 150 "	
80	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22nd	... 150 "	
81	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	21st	... 150 "	
82	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20th	... 150 "	
83	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19th	... 150 "	
84	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18th	... 150 "	
85	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	17th	... 150 "	
86	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	16th	... 150 "	
87	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	15th	... 150 "	
88	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14th	... 150 "	
89	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	13th	... 150 "	
90	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12th	... 150 "	
91	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	11th	... 150 "	
92	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10th	... 150 "	
93	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	9th	... 150 "	
94	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	8th	... 150 "	
95	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	7th	... 150 "	
96	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	6th	... 150 "	
97	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5th	... 150 "	
98	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4th	... 150 "	
99	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3rd	... 150 "	
100	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2nd	... 150 "	
101	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1st	... 150 "	
102	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31st	... 150 "	
103	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30th	... 150 "	
104	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29th	... 150 "	
105	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	28th	... 150 "	
106	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27th	... 150 "	
107	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26th	... 150 "	
108	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25th	... 150 "	
109	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24th	... 150 "	
110	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23rd	... 150 "	
111	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22nd	... 150 "	
112	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	21st	... 150 "	
113	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20th	... 150 "	
114	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19th	... 150 "	
115	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18th	... 150 "	
116	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	17th	... 150 "	
117	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	16th	... 150 "	
118	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	15th	... 150 "	
119	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14th	... 150 "	
120	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	13th	... 150 "	
121	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12th	... 150 "	
122	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	11th	... 150 "	
123	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10th	... 150 "	
124	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	9th	... 150 "	
125	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	8th	... 150 "	
126	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	7th	... 150 "	
127	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	6th	... 150 "	
128	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5th	... 150 "	
129	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4th	... 150 "	
130	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3rd	... 150 "	
131	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2nd	... 150 "	
132	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1st	... 150 "	
133	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31st	... 150 "	
134	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30th	... 150 "	
135	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29th	... 150 "	
136	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	28th	... 150 "	
137	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27th	... 150 "	
138	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26th	... 150 "	
139	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25th	... 150 "	
140	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24th	... 150 "	
141	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23rd	... 150 "	
142	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22nd	... 150 "	
143	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	21st	... 150 "	
144	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20th	... 150 "	
145	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19th	... 150 "	
146	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18th	... 150 "	
147	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	17th	... 150 "	
148	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	16th	... 150 "	
149	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	15th	... 150 "	
150	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14th	... 150 "	
151	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	13th	... 150 "	
152	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12th	... 150 "	
153	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	11th	... 150 "	
154	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10th	... 150 "	
155	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	9th	... 150 "	
156	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	8th	... 150 "	
157	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	7th	... 150 "	
158	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	6th	... 150 "	
159	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5th	... 150 "	
160	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4th	... 150 "	
161	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3rd	... 150 "	
162	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2nd	... 150 "	
163	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1st	... 150 "	
164	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31st	... 150 "	
165	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	30th	... 150 "	
166	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29th	... 150 "	
167	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	28th	... 150 "	
168	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27th	... 150 "	
169	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26th	... 150 "	
170	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25th	... 150 "	
171	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24th	... 150 "	
172	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23rd	... 150 "	
173	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22nd	... 150 "	
174	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	21st	... 150 "	
175	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20th	... 150 "	
176	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19th	... 150 "	
177	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18th	... 150 "	
178	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	17th	... 150 "	
179	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	16th	... 150 "	
180	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	15th	... 150 "	
181	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14th	... 150 "	
182	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	13th	... 150 "	
183	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12th	... 150 "	
184	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	11th	... 150 "	
185	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10th	... 150 "	
186	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	9th	... 150 "	
187	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	8th	... 150 "	
188	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	7th	... 150 "	
189	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	6th	... 150 "	
190	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5th	... 150 "	
191	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4th	... 150 "	
192	Aligarh-i-Uzvarshahda	..	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3rd		

87	Narr-A-Nabi	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. R. M. Wherry,	"	7th	"	9th	"	10th	"	250
88	Narr-i-Badr	Beidün	Ditto	Ditto	... Amjad Hussain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	120 copies (In- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
89	Narr-i-Abd	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Roshan Lal	"	Jan.	28th, 5th	"	"	"	"	349 copies.
90	Narr-i-Ansar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	Feb. 9th	"	"	"	"	"	"	750
91	Nusrat-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Nusrat Ali	"	8th	"	"	"	"	"	200
92	Nusrat-Sudha	Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	... Basdeo Bhaskar	"	6th	"	"	"	"	"	400
93	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	"	7th, 8th, 9th,	"	7th, 8th, 9th,	"	"	"	610 copies (In- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
94	Oudh Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	"	6th & 9th	"	11th & 12th,	"	"	"	450 copies.
95	Persian Panjab		Ditto	Ditto	Bi-Weekly	"	6th & 9th	"	9th & 12th	"	"	"	250
96	Persian Akbar		Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	"	8th	"	13th	"	"	"	150
97	Persian Bawali		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	4th	"	7th	"	"	"	300
98	Persian Bawali	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	"	11th	"	11th	"	"	"	700
99	Persian Bawali	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesha Lal	"	4th	"	7th	"	"	"	100
100	Qazvin	Bengal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	8th	"	13th	"	"	"	100
101	Qazvin	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	9th	"	10th	"	"	"	100
102	Qazvin	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	8th	"	12th	"	"	"	600
103	Qazvin	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	9th	"	11th	"	"	"	100
104	Qazvin	Bengal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	6th	"	7th	"	"	"	100
105	Qazvin	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	"	5th, 8th &	"	7th, 9th	"	"	"	450
106	Qazvin		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	12th	"	18th	"	"	"	100
107	Qazvin												pectively.
108	Almora	Urdu	Hindi	Urdu	Murid Ali	"	4th	"	7th	"	"	"	200
109	Almora	Lahore	Hindi	Urdu	Pandit Haroop Singh	"	6th	"	8th	"	"	"	700
110	Almora	Delhi	Hindi	Urdu	Mahbú Narain	"	8th	"	11th	"	"	"	184
111	Almora		Hindi	Urdu	Dilip Singh	"	7th	"	10th	"	"	"	200

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or other wise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
3	Saiyan Kori	Satna.	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Feb. 6th	1884.	200 copies.
4	Bar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Hassan	" 10th	" 18th	120 "
5	Shamsi, Hifid	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Mohammed Ali	" 6th	" 7th	175 "
6	Satnai, Yaw	Carapore	Ditto	"	him.	"	"	"
7	Taluk	Montsirka	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Ali Khan	" 6th	10th	90 "
8	Taluk	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Farman Chand	"	"	125 "
9	Taluk	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karrir Hussain	"	"	150 "
10	Taluk	Sikkaot	Ditto	Ditto	Gyala Chand	"	"	900 "
11	Taluk		Ditto	Daily	"	"	"	"
12	Taluk				"	"	"	"
13	Taluk				"	"	"	"
14	Taluk				"	"	"	"
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